our domestic business to the global market.

Manufacturing

Industry

Shibusawa advocated that "paper and printing businesses are the source of

civilization." He held on to his great

ambition to supply domestic paper.

Birth of the

Modern Paper

resources such as forests and water as well as vast and flat land, which are required for paper manufacturing, and started producing newsprint.

water as well as vast

We established the Tomakomai Mill in a fishing village in Hokkaido, which had abundant

We worked on unimaginably difficult construction such as building a latest

hydroelectric power plant at Waterfall

Nassou on the undeveloped shore of

Lake Shikotsu.

Since its founding in 1873, the Oji Group has been growing through the expansion of business fields. While keeping

abreast of the trends of the times, we have tackled changing social needs and evolved our business structure. In recent years, aiming for contribution to a sustainable society, we have been actively rolling out the technologies cultivated in

Supply Structure

Establishment of

Domestic



Light-weighted newsprint became common succeeded in volume reduction of tissue paper recovered paper utilization ratio exceeded 50% 2010s

Structure

the

Shift We actively developed the overseas business with a focus on Southeast Asia. The overseas sales ratio reached approximately 30%. ₽, **Business**



We have newly established corrugated container and folding carton factories in Malaysia, Cambodia and India. among other countries, to meet vigorous local demand.

Deployment

Further Globa

Domestic Output (million tons) Net sales (¥billion) 1,600 1,500 1,400 1,300 1,200 1.100

Paperboard output Paper output —O— Net sales

gsu Oji Paper

Paper production volume has been declining since

Demand for paperboard as a packaging

material was strong. The production ratio of

paper and paperboard gradually changed

created an opportunity for shifts in the business struc This unprecedented crisis

Response

Attention was drawn to issues that an directly related to people's lives, such resource saving, energy saving, and urban waste treatment.



and in the household paper field, we cartons. In addition, due to advances in recovered paper utilization technology, the

The origin of the Oji Group dates back to the establishment of Shoshi Kaisya, a paper manufacturing company by Eiichi Shibusawa, the founder of the modern Japanese economy.

Technologies

With a view to producing high-quality paper quickly and in large quantities, we turned to a continuous digester, which was unproven at that time but highly productive. We introduced the equipment at the Kasugai Mill.

Tomakomai Mill for newsprint and

contributed to our growth. Kasugai Mill

Kasugai Mill for woodfree paper

even became a pioneer of urban

factories.

Efforts

toward

New

Paper materials such as boxboard

thermal paper, and household paper

have come to play an active role in

various situations that support daily life.

<1973 Oil Crisis> High-grade boxboard

Diversification

9

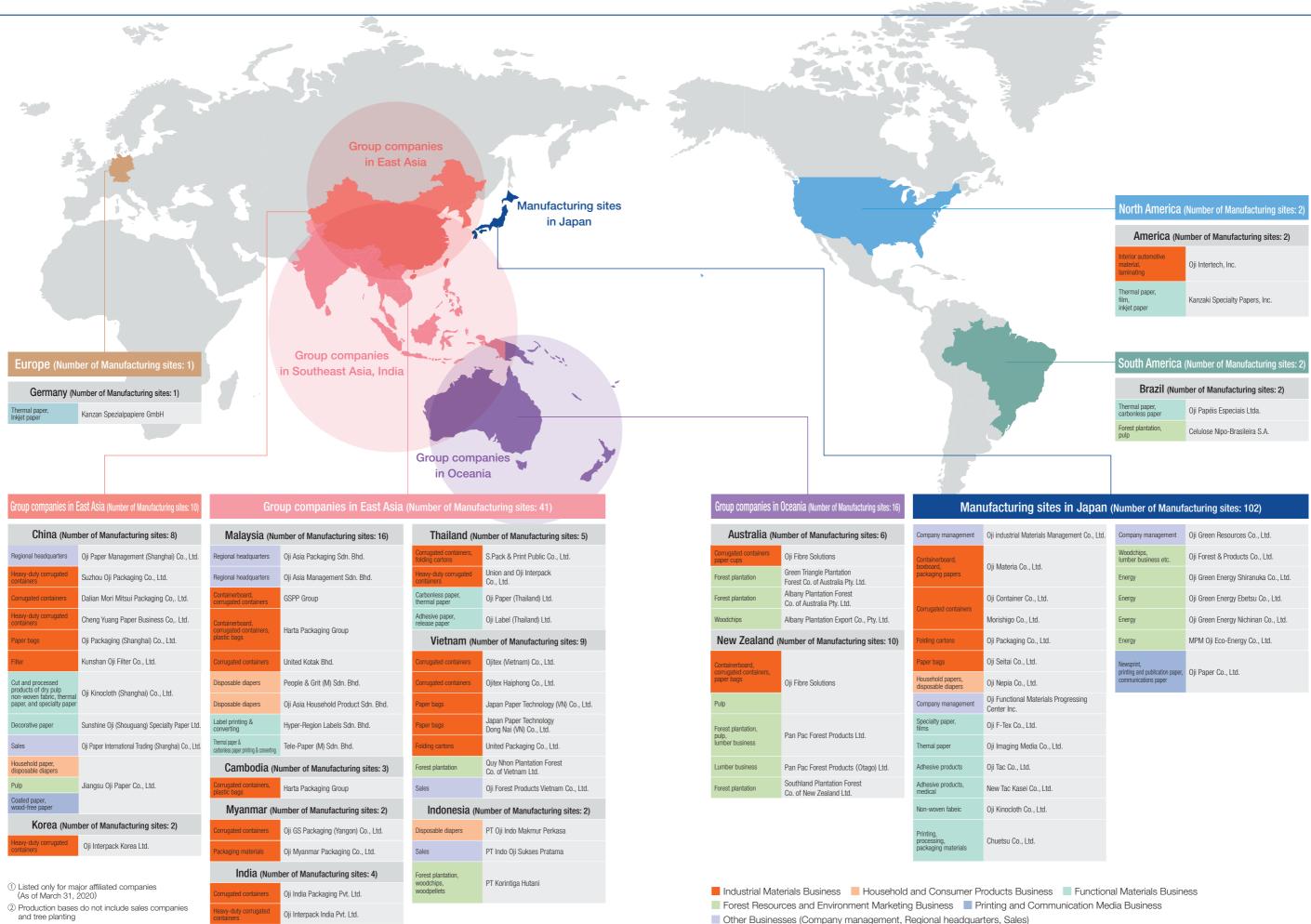
Paper

Demand for paper was only growing, and people started to have high expectations for the material, which found its way into products other than newsprint and printing paper.

Changing Lifestyles

and





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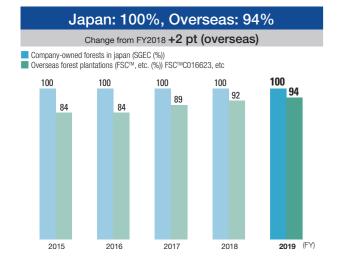
List of Affiliated Companies pp.104-105

Financial Highlights

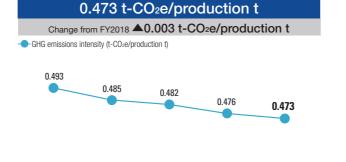
Segment		FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Overseas sales ratio	(%)	7.8	9.7	10.6	16.7
Operating profit	(¥billion)	73.7	65.4	53.8	43.5
Profit per share	(¥)	25.18	24.92	22.46	21.91
Free cash flows	(¥billion)	89.4	25.7	38.3	29.2
Net D/E ratio	(times)	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4
Return on equity (ROE)	(%)	5.8	5.6	5.0	4.6
Capital investment, etc.	(¥billion)	83.0	77.1	54.7	70.1
Dividend per share	(¥)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

Non-financial Highlights

Forest certification acquisition rate

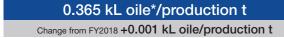


■ GHG* emissions intensity

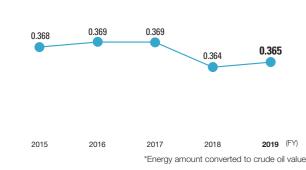




■ Energy consumption intensity



-- Energy consumption intensity (kL oile/production t)



Effective waste utilization ratio



--- Effective waste utilization ratio (%)



Water intake intensity

FY2013

20.3

57.3

32.01

42.1

1.1

5.9

76.7

10.0

FY2014

22.8

43.9

15.71

(74.6)

1.0

2.6

80.1

10.0

FY2015

27.8

72.0

12.86

84.8

1.0

2.1

57.4

10.0

FY2016

28.2

70.2

40.74

117.2

0.8

6.7

57.9

10.0

FY2017

31.0

70.8

36.64

49.2

0.7

5.6

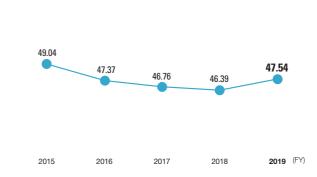
69.3

10.0

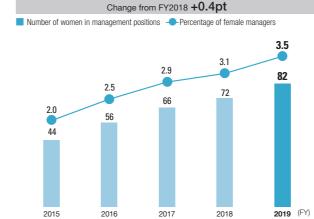
47.54 m³/production t

Change from FY2018 +1.15 m³/production t

- Water intake intensity (m³/production t)



Percentage of female managers (16 Oji Group companies in Japan) 3.5%



Lost Time Injury Freguency Rate* (LTIFR)

FY2018

32.0

110.2

52.52

74.0

0.7

7.7

62.1

12.0

FY2019

29.9

106.1

58.78

59.7

0.6

8.5

97.5

14.0



*(1) Covered period: January 1 to December 31

(2) The frequency rate is an indicator of the frequency of occupational accidents as the number of fatalities and injuries (fatal accidents and accidents resulting in at least one day of lost work) caused by occupational accidents per one million working hours.

Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) = (Number of occupational accident casualties ÷ Total working hours) × 1,000,000

(3) Total working hours are calculated based on the number of group company employees (regular employees and temporary/non-regular employees) as of the end of September every year, assuming the annual working hours per person is 2,000 hours.

(4) Unlike the figures in previous years, the frequency ratio calculation of each year shown in the graph above is adjusted retroactively to also include accidents at overseas group companies that are not determined to be at the level of accidents accompanied by injuries with lost work days in Japan.

Number of employees (excluding temporary employees)





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